

COUNTRY Poland

TOPIC 1. Military Installations, Offices, Supply Installations and
Warsaw.

2. Polish Military Schools in Rembertow and Warszawa.

EVALUATION 25X1C
25X1A

PLACE OBTAINED

25X1A

5 May 1953

REFERENCES

PAGES 4 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE) 3 - three sketches on ditto

REMARKS

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Polish

military agencies and installations on Al. I Armii W.P., ul. Bagatela and ul. Klonowa. Between 8 and 13 December 1952, the semi-circular multi-story building of the Ministry of National Defense on the west side of Al. Ujazdowski and the south side of ul. Klonowa was said to house the apartment of Marshal Rokossovski. The gate on Al. Ujazdowski was guarded by a captain, who carried a pistol, and by a soldier, who wore a red cap band and carried a rifle with the bayonet fixed. A KBW sentry was outside the high wall which surrounded the building. Motor vehicles entered the inner courtyard in which six or seven vehicles were parked. Passenger traffic in the area of this building was limited.¹ The corner building at the west side of Al. Ujazdowski and the south side of ul. Bagatela housed the pass office, which issued passes for the Belvedere and the Ministry of National Defense. The office was marked with signboards.

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A building, about 30 meters long, which fronted the street with the gable side and had latticed windows, was on the east side of Al. I Armii W.P., in the courtyard behind the entrance and had number 10. The sentry at the entrance wore a red cap band. Polish soldiers who wore blue and red cap bands were in the courtyard in front of the building. Military vehicles

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entered the courtyard. The exit was marked "Caution - Motor Vehicles". The building with number 12, which was on the same side of the street farther to the north, had the inscription "Building under the Control of the Ministry of National Defense" and housed a school for children of Soviet employees and officers. The building with house number 14, which adjoined to the north was marked with signboards indicating the "Cadre Department of the Ministry of National Defense" and was guarded by a soldier, who wore a red cap band. On its south side, it housed the foreign-pass office of the Ministry of Public Security. Signboards indicated that the buildings with house numbers 16, 16a and 16b, on the same side of the street which adjoined to the north, were also controlled by the Ministry of National Defense. They were unguarded and were used as billets of high-ranking KBW (Internal Security) and WOP (Border Guard) officers. A signboard indicated that the building with house number 19, on the west side of Al. I Armii W.P. and on the south side of ul. Nowowiejska, housed the Polish officers club.¹

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2.

3. Prior to 16 February 1953, the political military academy was in the former Hotel Europejski on ul. Krakowskie. High-ranking Polish officers frequently entered and left the building through the gate on ul. Traugutta. A Polish soldier said that two other political military academies whose locations were unknown to him existed in Poland. The building of the former post headquarters on ul. Krakowskie Zwyciestwa and Plac Zwyciestwa, formerly Plac Piłsudskiego, housed the topographic institute of the Army. A Polish soldier stated that officers from lieutenant up to regimental commander were trained at the Infantry School at Rembertow (R 53/L 19). An artillery range was near Rembertow. The soldiers also said that a central signal corps school of the Polish Armed Forces was in Zegrze (R 53/X 25).²

4. From early December 1952 to 16 February 1953, a military installation of unknown purpose was on the eastern bank of the Vistula River bounded by the railroad line to the south and ul. Modlinska to the east. Small groups of Polish officer candidates were observed arriving in municipal busses at the entrance on ul. Modlinska of this installation which was accessible only through a factory. Polish soldiers who entered and left this installation wore dark-blue cap bands.

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5. Prior to 16 February 1953, a military supply depot was on the east side of Al. Stalingradzka, (Jagiellonska), in Warsaw - Fraga Borough. The installation included an administration building and four large storehouses, about 60 x 20 meters, with loading ramps and railroad spur tracks and was guarded by soldiers who wore red cap bands.

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Other loading activities near the storehouses involved soldiers who wore red cap bands and others who wore yellow cap bands. It was undetermined whether the installation was an equipment or an ammunition depot.⁴ Two other storehouses with signboards indicating storehouses of the military trade center were equipped with ramps and railroad spur tracks and adjoined the military supply depot to the north. It was common knowledge in Warsaw that this installation supplied sales articles to units.⁴ "Recruiting District Headquarters City I", Wojskowa Komenda Miasto I, was in two buildings on the north side of ul. Patuszowa, about off ul. Inzynierska, which joined this street from the south. The barracks installations of the 1st Inf Regt of the Kosciuszko Div were northeast of this headquarters.⁵ The state-run signal communications enterprise including a motor vehicle depot was between the recruiting district headquarters and ul. Stalingradzka and on the north side of ul. Patuszowa.

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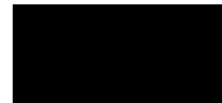
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6. Prior to 16 February 1953, no barracks installations were located in that quarter of Warszawa-Praga which is bounded by ul. Stelin-gradzka (Jagiellonska), Fatuszowa, Targowa and Sw. Cyryla i Met. A four-story building, about 70 x 15 meters, on the south side of Sw. Cyryla i Met. and the west side of ul. Targowa with house number 4, Cyryla i Met. housed the militia headquarters for the Voivodship of Warszawa.⁶ The technical college for automobile and mechanical engineering was on the east side of ul. Targowa and was bounded by Sw. Cyryla i Met. to the south and ul. Fatuszowa to the north.
7. Military billets, which seemed to have been constructed of destroyed apartment houses, were located in the area bounded by Wybrzeze Gdanskie to the east, ul. Polsc to the north and ul. Fugaj to the west prior to mid-February 1953. The installation, which quartered a Polish unit wearing red cap bands, included a three-story billeting building, about 70 x 15 meters; a headquarters building; a wooden mess and club building; a guard house; and some secondary buildings. The entire billeting area, whose entrance was on the side fronting the Vistula River, was surrounded by a wire fence with concrete pillars. Laborers working in the vicinity said that these billets quartered a guard unit, which furnished guards for a number of military installations in ~~Warsaw~~. Source observed that detachments of about 30 men, who carried automatic weapons, entered and left the installation. No motor vehicles were observed.⁷
8. Prior to the first half of February 1953, the area on the east side of ul. Przasnyska, between ul. Duchnicka in the south and ul. Krasienskiego in the north, included no military installations. The southern section of the area included central depots with mechanical construction equipment used for construction projects in ~~Warsaw~~. Numerous tractors and three mobile cranes were seen at the depots. No buildings were on the terrain adjoining to the north as far as ul. Krasienskiego. Installations observed on the west side of ul. Przasnyska between ul. Duchnicka and ul. Krasienskiego from south to north included the institute for precision mechanics, the material-testing institute, a ration supply depot, and the office and storage rooms of the Centrosprzet 25X1B
9. Single-story buildings with small latticed windows were on the east side of ul. Powazkowska, at the corner of 6 and 7, ul. Krasienskiego. The buildings, which source believed were storehouses, were guarded by soldiers who wore red cap bands. An area which was enclosed by a board fence, about 3 meters high, and was guarded by sentries wearing red cap bands was on the west side of ul. Powazkowska, opposite the buildings and was served by a railroad line. Extensive construction work for unidentified purposes was under way in the area north of ul. Krasienskiego. The brick walls of a five-story building with large windows were completed.⁸
1. ~~Comment~~. This building is known as the residence of Rokossowski and presumably also houses a small portion of the Defence Ministry which is located on the south side of Koszykowa and the west side of Niepodleglosci. Annex 1 is a sketch of the area on both sides of Al. I. Armii.

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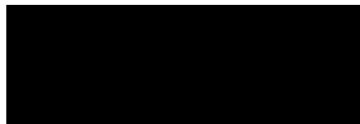
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- 25X1A 2. Comment. Rembertow is known as an infantry training center.
- 25X1A 3. Comment. Previous reports prior to November 1951 stated that a Polish motorized militia unit was located in this area and that the printing shop of the Ministry of Security was in an old fortification in its southern section. Annex 2 is a layout sketch of the installation.
- 25X1A 4. Comment. A previous in February 1952 stated that a central equipment depot was south of the railroad line and was bounded by barracks installations to the southeast. See . It is believed that the present report does not cover the whole installation on which it furnishes detailed information. Annex 3 is a detail sketch of the installation.
- 25X1A 5. Comment. A previous report by stated that this was the location of the 1st Inf Regt. See .
- 25X1A 6. Comment. The office building of the MO (Militia) is confirmed.
- 25X1A 7. Comment. A previous report by a resettler stated that this installation quartered a unit of soldiers who wore yellow service color. See .
- 25X1A 8. Comment. A previous report by a resettler in August 1951 stated that the buildings on ul. Przasnyska quartered a motor transport regiment of soldiers wearing red cap bands and that the buildings on the other side of the street housed a unit of soldiers wearing yellow cap bands.

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Military Offices and Installations on Al. I Armii, ul. Papatela and
ul. Klonowa in Warsaw.

Legend:

1. Semi-circular three-story building of the Ministry of National Defence, surrounded by a stuccoed brick wall, 4 meters high, with an iron gate and a door on Al. Ujazdowskie.
2. Single-story building housing the pass office issuing passes for the Belvedere and the Ministry of National Defence.
3. Swedish Consulate.
4. Post Office No 2.
5. Branch of the "Bank Polski".
6. Building No 10, housing the department of the people's council of the capital of Warsaw and civilians.
7. Building No 12, housing the main committee of the United People's Party and civilians.
8. Building No 14, serving as "International House of the Book" and civilians.
9. Building No 2/4, housing the consular department of the Soviet Embassy.
10. Building No 1, housing the Soviet Embassy.
11. Building No 6/8, used as an apartment house for employees of the Soviet Embassy and the consular department.
12. Building No 10 with entrance.
13. Two-story villa No 12, away from the street, used as the apartment of Cardinal Wyszyński, Prince and Primate of Poland.
14. Building No 12a, housing a school for Russian children.
15. Building No 14, three-storied and painted yellow, in its northern section housing the MON Cadre Department and in the southern section, the Office for Foreign Passes of the Ministry of Public Security.
- 16., 17., and 18. Buildings Nos 16, 16a, and 16b, used as apartment houses for high-ranking KGW (Internal Security) and WOP (Border Guard) officers.
19. Building No 29, housing the Polish officers' club.
20. Building No 25, housing the Ministry of State Control and the Ministry of Education and Religion.
21. Building No 23, housing the Foreign Ministry.
22. Building No 9, housing the Confession Office and the independent Permit Section, Urząd Wyznani i Samodzielny referat zezwoleń.
23. Building No 7, housing the Polish Normalizing Committee and the Library of the State Council.

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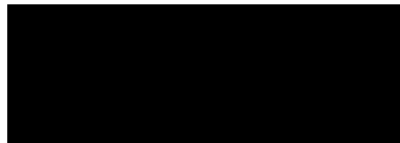


Legend cont'd from page 2.

- 24. Building No 5, housing the Office of the Ministers' Council.
- 25. Building of the State Council, 150 meters long, seven-storied, away from ul. Pagatela, with KEW (Internal Security) sentries in front of the entrance and in the courtyard.

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Military Installation between the Eastern Bank of the Vistula River
and ul. Modlinska in Warszawa-Praga Borough.

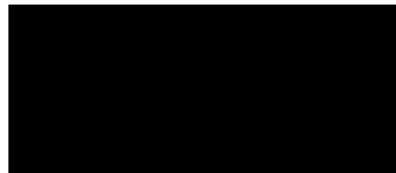
Legend:

1. Single-story building, about 20 x 10 meters, constructed of raw bricks, equipped with small latticed windows, covered with a sheet metal roof, and presumably used as a depot.
2. Single-story plastered building, about 80 x 20 meters, with some windows in the upper half, a slanting roof covered with sheet metal, wide entrance, and a concreted area with about 20 new steel-gray sedans in front of the west side, presumably a garage.
3. Building, similar to, but considerably smaller than, the building described as a garage. See No. 2.
4. Single-story villa building, about 20 meters square, with light stucco.
5. Two-story light-stuccoed building, about 20 x 12 meters.
6. Old concrete bunkers with flat roofs, about 10 meters square, projecting 3 meters from the ground.
7. Gutted building, about 40 x 20 meters.
8. Single-story light-stuccoed building, covered with a sheet metal roof and occupied by soldiers.
9. Single-story building, about 15 x 10 meters, with sheet metal roof and windows of normal size.
10. Single-story building with sheet metal roof and normal windows, about 30 x 15 meters.
11. Single-story light-stuccoed building, with sheet metal roof, small windows and no entrances at the side fronting the Vistula River.
12. Single-story light-stuccoed building, about 70 x 30 meters, with a sheet metal roof, and with wide doors in the section fronting ul. Modlinska.
13. Single-story light-stuccoed building, about 40 x 15 meters, with no doors fronting the Vistula River.
14. Industrial installation, guarded by factory police.

The area was surrounded by a wire fence and barbed wire about 3 meters high, supported by concrete pillars. Two parallel wire fences about 4 meters apart, were on the south side. Individual compounds and buildings in the area were surrounded by wire fences, 2.5 meters high. Off-limits posters were on the eastern bank of the Vistula River. No road was between the railroad embankment and the south side of the installation. No observation was possible on the north side of the installation.

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Military Supply Installations on ul. Stalingradzka (Jagiellonska) in
Warszawa - Praga.

Legend:

I. Military Supply Depot.

1. Two-story apartment house, about 30 x 15 meters, used as billets for soldiers wearing red service color and dependents.
2. Guardhouse, about 7 x 5 meters, new-constructed and painted green.
3. Single-story storehouse, about 60 x 20 meters, with latticed windows, loading ramps and railroad tracks along both sides.
4. Single-story storehouse, about 60 x 20 meters, with latticed windows, loading ramps and railroad tracks along both sides, with smoke trailing from a smokestack, 10 meters high, on the east side. The two storehouses were interconnected by a steel gangway.
5. Storehouse, single-story storehouse, about 60 x 20 meters, with latticed windows, loading ramps and railroad tracks along both sides.
6. Storehouse, single-story storehouse, about 60 x 20 meters, with latticed windows, loading ramps and railroad tracks along both sides.
7. Single-story building, about 20 meters square, housing the office and headquarters of the installation.
8. Single-storied wooden structure, about 15 x 5 meters, used as a firewood magazine.

The storehouses were constructed prior to the war.

II. Installations of the Military Trade Center.

9. Single-storied storehouses, about 60 x 20 meters, with latticed windows, and loading ramps and railroad spurs; marked by signboards as magazines of the Military Trade Center.
10. Military Trade Center.

III. Recruiting Office.

11. Building of Wojakowa Komenda Miasto I and
12. (Recruiting District Headquarters City I).

IV. State-Run Signal Communications Enterprise Including Motor Vehicle Depot.

13. Five-story apartment house.
14. Workshops and fuel depot.
15. Workshops and garages.

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Legend cont'd from page 2.

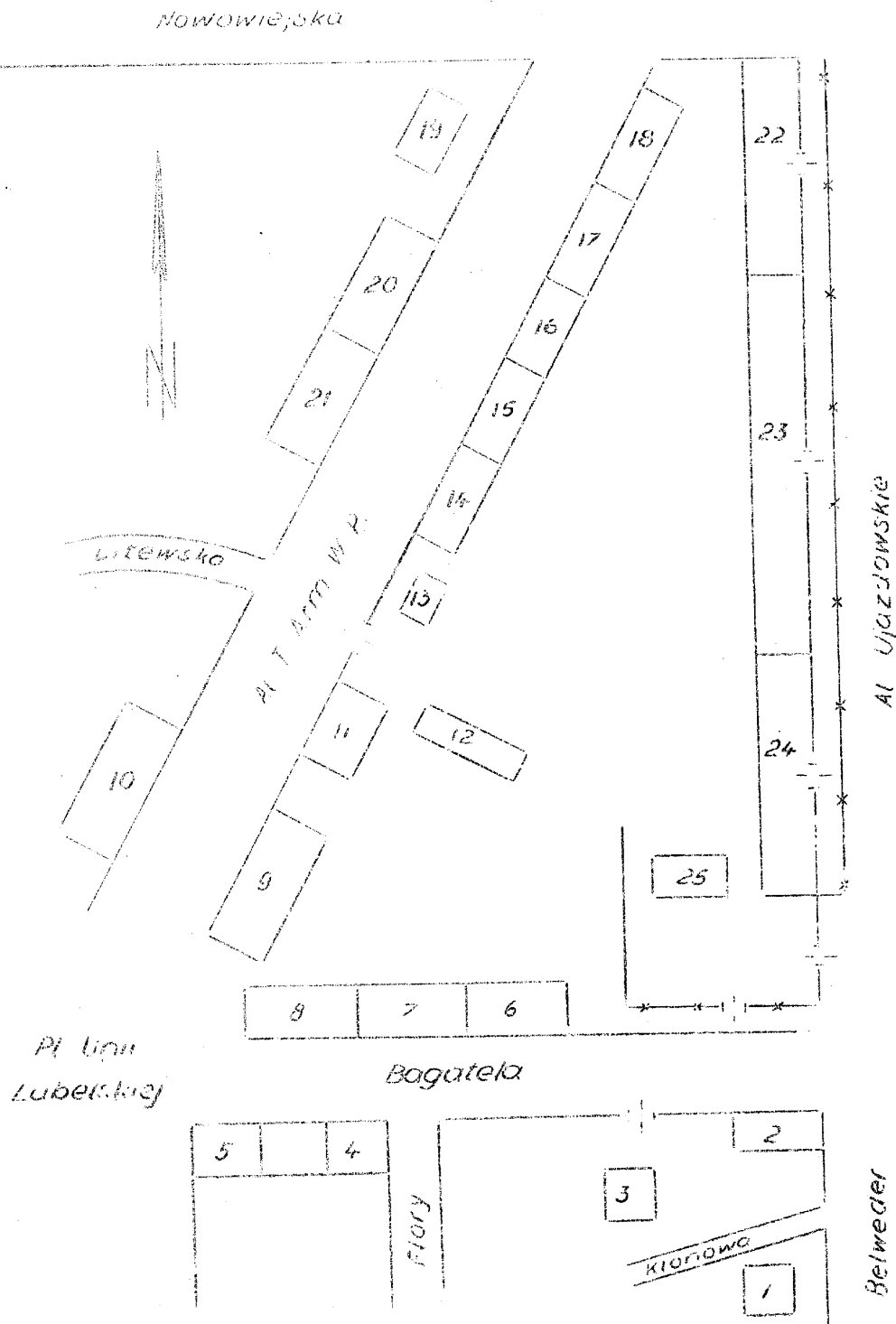
16. Three-story building, about 115 x 20 meters with camouflage painting housing, from west to east, the designer's office for signal equipment; the television institute; the dispatch shop; the printing office of the Pracownia drukarska sluzby Zaczynosci (intelligence service) and the dispensary.
17. Presumably used as a printing office.
18. Small guardhouses occupied by industrial police on guard duty at the entrances.

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Military Offices and Installations on ul. Armii, ul.
Bagatela and ul. Klonowa in Warsaw.

Annex 1 to [REDACTED]

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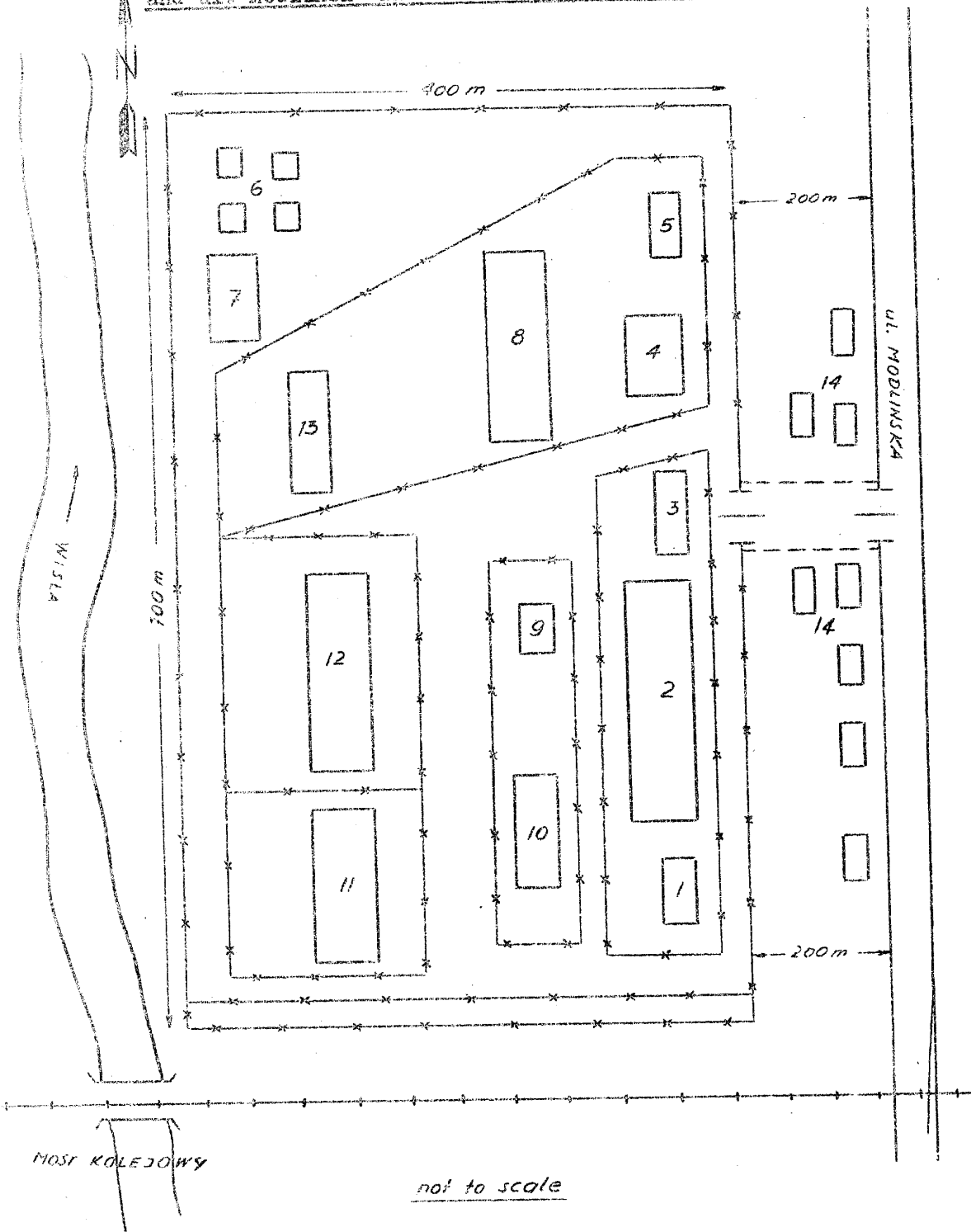


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ANNEX 2 to
Military Installation between the Eastern Bank of the Vistula R. and ul. Modlinska in Warszawa-Praga Borough. 25X1A



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ANNEX 3

Military Supply Installations on ul. Stalingradzka (Jagiellonska) 25X1A

Warszawa-Praga.

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IV

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RATUSZOWA

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